



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRIWEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.
FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 16.

The appointment of Frederick Douglass as the U. S. Marshal for the District of Columbia is most unpopular with the people among whom he is to exercise the functions of his office and finds little approval anywhere among thoughtful men. It is an appointment eminently unfit to be made. The people of the District of Columbia with whom Mr. Douglass will, in his official position, have mainly to deal, are gentlemen to whom Mr. Douglass is personally objectionable. The colored people, by whom he is not generally liked, will not be in any manner benefited by his appointment, and it is more than likely that both himself and the sureties on his official bond will be ruined by his acceptance of the office. He is a man totally unfitted for the place, entirely unacquainted with the multifarious and responsible duties which it imposes, and too old to learn them; for he is already over seventy years of age. No enemy of Mr. Hayes could wish him to do a more injudicious act than to make this appointment, and no friend of Mr. Douglass could wish to see him, who is fitted for many positions, placed in a station utterly unbecoming, and which, in the nature of things, must be as distasteful to the people of the District during its continuance, as it will be financially disastrous to its occupant at its conclusion.

A Cabinet meeting was held yesterday, at which there was some discussion of the contemplated Southern policy of the administration, but no definite line of action was agreed upon. The existing status will, it is stated, be maintained in Louisiana and South Carolina till after the adjournment of the Senate. It is supposed that the President will then withdraw the troops, and the State government which can stand alone will be recognized as the de facto Government, i. e. Nicholls' and Hampton will be recognized as Governors, and those States at last disenthralled.

Returns from all but one town in the First Congressional district of New Hampshire give Marston 13,843, Jones 13,770. The remaining town, Eaton, gave Cheney 37 and Marcy 110 last spring. If this town is returned the same as last year it will make a tie vote. Rumor prevails that Eaton has made a gain for Jones. The proposed amendment to the Constitution abolishing the religious test for office and striking the word Protestant from the State Constitution, has been defeated.

The Republican members of the Ohio Legislature held a caucus yesterday evening and nominated Stanley Matthews to succeed John Sherman in the United States Senate. W. P. Howland and ex-Attorney General Taft were his principal competitors for the nomination. The vote on the last ballot stood: Matthews, 43; Howland 29; Taft 2; Shellbarger 3, and Lawrence 1. The caucus ended the inaugural and the Cabinet appointments of President Hayes.

It seems to be conceded that Gen. E. B. Tyler will be appointed Postmaster of Baltimore, and his nomination may be sent to the Senate to-day. A Memphis dispatch says that Gen. Vaughn has been appointed Postmaster for that city. Gen. V. lost a leg in the Confederate service.

The Democrats in the Pennsylvania Legislature have conferred on A. H. Dill, of Union county, the compliment of nominating him as their candidate for the United States Senate in opposition to Don Cameron.

This week's number of Little's Living Age has been received and is a very interesting number.

Letter from Richmond.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)
RICHMOND, March 15.—The Committee for Courts of Justice met this morning for the purpose of considering the bill in relation to the sale of the old Court House at Alexandria. Mr. Burke presented the objections of the Board of Supervisors of Alexandria county to the bill and Delegate Simpson replied in favor of the bill. I understand that the committee were in favor of reporting adversely to the bill, but at the request of Mr. Simpson the vote on it was postponed until Tuesday in order to hear Mr. Stuart, the Corporation Attorney of Alexandria, in favor of it.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston is in this city.

The Senate, to-day, the bill to amend and re-enact the 68th section of chapter 34 of the code of 1873, as amended by an act of this session in relation to the deposit of securities to be made by foreign insurance companies as a prerequisite to obtaining licenses, came up on the question of adjourning to the report of the committee (to which it was referred) favoring an exemption from its provisions of all accident insurance companies, or foreign companies doing an exclusive marine insurance business in the State, was further amended and passed.

In the House the further consideration of the bill to establish a department of agriculture came up, and the further consideration of it was postponed until next Wednesday.

It is now regarded that the whiskey bill in its amended form will pass. The bill imposes a tax of 25 cts. per drink of alcoholic liquor, and a cent on malt liquor.

ANOTHER SEA SERPENT STORY.—A party of the Chinese fishermen of San Diego, Cal., caught sight of what is believed to be the veritable sea serpent, on near the Coronado Islands, the other day. They were very much frightened, but described the appearance of the monster as follows:—The body was about fifty feet long, the head about ten feet, and the tail at least one hundred feet. The creature was moving very rapidly southward, its head elevated about six feet from the water, and seemed to be catching fish or seals, as it constantly ducked its head in the water, which was quite calm, except in the wake of the monster. When last seen it had turned to the northward, as though to go round the island. It was a brownish color and apparently about three feet in diameter.

News of the Day.

Accounts have been received at military headquarters in Chicago that two hundred and twenty-nine lately hostile Sioux have arrived at the Cheyenne agency and surrendered, giving up their arms and some 300 horses. One of the chiefs was a participant in the engagement which resulted in the slaughter of Gen. Custer's command and has given an interesting account of what he knows about it. He says that if the troops had not been divided into two parties "they would have hurt us very bad." As it was, the Indians, after defeating one party, used the ammunition and arms captured from them to slaughter the other.

A number of white republicans in Louisiana have issued an address to the "citizens of the loyal States" in favor of Packard's usurpation. They refer to the "intimidation, violence, outrages and murders," which have been the railroads and the war. They refer to the "insurgents," and say if the President yield to them it will only be to encourage rebellion. The address is signed W. H. Dunkgrave, chairman of committee.

A Commission of the French Academy of Sciences has reported from twenty-five departments ravaged by the phylloxera that in many of them affluence has been replaced by poverty and misery; that the public taxes do not yield enough to pay for their collection. For many years, it is feared, one of her principal sources of wealth will be lost to France. They recommend various measures for the isolation of infected districts and the destruction of the infected vines.

The suit for the recovery of one million dollars, twice the amount of which Jacob Rehm defrauded the government at Chicago in connection with the whiskey ring, will be pushed vigorously by the government. Notice was served on Rehm yesterday, and the case will be called up on Monday. A motion is pending to dismiss the suit, and the first argument will be on this point.

Charles Parrish, under his contract to mine coal for the receivers of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Company, has reduced the miners' wages 15 per cent. The miners have stopped work and protest against the reduction. They also ask for a guarantee that they will be paid for their work. If the latter is done they will probably submit to the reduction.

Vice President Wheeler thinks an extra session of Congress unnecessary. He says:—"I am familiar with army appropriations, and in my judgment there is a way of passing upon the only item in issue, the pay, without an extra session, and I shall so give my opinion to the President."

Wm. H. Vanderbilt's counsel states that there has been no settlement or compromise with his brother and sisters in relation to the late Commodore's will, and that whatever he may do for his relatives will be from motives of kindness and affection.

Henry J. Tiffin, an operator in leading staple articles in Montreal, Canada, has suspended; liabilities \$125,000. Tiffin has also a controlling interest in the Deaetre Syrup Company, which will not be affected by his suspension.

The twenty-fifth annual commencement of the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania took place in Philadelphia yesterday. The degree of doctor of medicine was conferred on fifteen ladies.

At a meeting of business men and citizens in Nashville, Tenn., last night, resolutions were adopted commending of President Hayes' Southern policy, and expressing appreciation of the appointment of Mr. Key.

Francisco Peralt finished riding in New York last night at 10 o'clock, having accomplished 457 miles, being 143 miles behind. His actual riding time was 23 hours, 5 minutes and 58 seconds.

The First National Bank at Allentown, Pa., suspended payment yesterday. No explanation of their action has yet been given by the officers, who assert, however, that the creditors will be paid every dollar due them.

Stephen S. Jones, the editor of a Spiritualist organ at Chicago, was shot dead yesterday by a man who accused him of the ruin of his wife.

Interesting Interview.

Senator Gordon, of Georgia, at the invitation of President Hayes, held a long conference with him at the White House last night in reference to the Southern question. Senator Lamar and Messrs. Levy and Ellis, of Louisiana, were also present.

Senator Gordon said: "Mr. President, if you will withdraw the troops from the State House in South Carolina and Louisiana I will give you any sort of guarantee that not only shall the peace not be disturbed, but Packard and Chamberlain may remain in the State House with all the other officers they can command, and with all the other officers they can induce parties to execute. I will further guarantee, if it is required, that neither Chamberlain nor Packard shall be proceeded against even by civil processes through the courts to eject them from their positions, but they shall be left to maintain themselves undisturbed as long as they can raise money to pay their expenses. Taxation would, in my opinion, settle the question very soon."

To this the President made no specific response. He said that there had been suggested various plans for a settlement of these difficulties, such as a commission, a new election, the withdrawal of the troops and the do-nothing policy.

The Senator replied that while he was satisfied that the easiest, shortest, and least embarrassing course to the administration would be the constitutional course, which he understood to be marked out in the inaugural, which was non-interference or the withdrawal of the troops. But even the do-nothing policy, the leaving of the troops where they are, would be better than a wrong solution, or a commission, or a new election.

The President then expressed in earnest terms his desire and purpose to bring about some satisfactory solution as soon as possible. He said that the difficulty had been at white heat for sixteen years, and it ought not to be considered any great delay if it required sixteen days to get through with it in a satisfactory way. He expressed his belief that the problem was not so hard to solve as a great many persons supposed, but the number of offices now vacant in the United States (some six hundred) which must be immediately filled by appointment were now occupying almost the entire attention of himself and the cabinet, but just as soon as these appointments were made and the Senate had adjourned he would at once take up the Southern question and solve it.

Senator Lamar in his remarks showed the utter inability of Packard to sustain himself as Governor of Louisiana without direct, constant and continued support from Washington. He said that every element in the State which composed its intelligence and property and civilization were united in the support of the Nicholls government.

Messrs. Ellis and Levy gave various instances of forbearance on the part of the people of Louisiana under the severest trials, evidence of their ability to command themselves in case the troops should be withdrawn. They demonstrated that Packard had neither the power to create a difficulty or to keep the peace. Senators Gordon and Lamar have no hesitation in saying that they are satisfied of the good will and intention of the President. The interview lasted nearly two hours and was altogether agreeable.

Washington Notes.

It is understood that Gen. Jubal Early endorses President Hayes' Southern policy. Gen. Early, it is said, will in a few days receive the appointment of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Lynchburg district, and Gen. J. E. Johnston for the same position in the Richmond district. Dr. Albion S. Payne, of Fauquier county, Va., has been appointed a special agent of the Treasury.

Col. Lewis and Counsellor Chester, colored, prominent in Louisiana politics, were at the White House yesterday. Their idea, gathered from lobby conversation, seems to be that the political and personal rights of their race are safe under the Southern policy of the administration, and while they would prefer that Packard and those voted for on the republican ticket throughout the State should be sustained, they are willing to yield under a pressure of public opinion in favor of the Nicholls ticket.

It seems that Gen. Cameron put himself out of the Senate sooner than he intended. It was not his purpose to retire from his seat until his son Don was sworn in. But his resignation was couched in such language that it was absolute, and on the 12th instant he ceased to be a Senator. The old gentleman has been rather annoyed at his own bad management, particularly as it has contributed to give the democrats the temporary majority in the Senate which they now possess.

It is positively stated that no appointment will be made this session of the Senate to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Davis from the Supreme bench. The recommendations from the South seem about equally divided between Herschel V. Johnson and ex-Senator Joshua Hill, of Tennessee. It is not certain, however, that the President seriously contemplates appointing a Southern man to the position.

Secretary Schurz has notified all the heads of bureaus in the Interior Department that during his administration of its affairs there will be no removals of clerks or other employees except "for cause," and no promotions except "for merit." It will, therefore, be useless for the department to receive or persons to file papers soliciting clerical appointments or promotions on merely personal or political grounds.

The Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General have both communicated to President Hayes their opinion that it would not be practicable to avoid an extra session of Congress. Therefore the call will be made about the first of June.

Fred. Douglass' Appointment.

The nomination of Frederick Douglass for the marshaling of the District of Columbia is not a popular one with any class. The colored people do not approve of it, for they say that while Douglass assumes to be a representative of their race he is "too high-toned," and prefers associating with white people, when he can do it, to those of his own color. The citizens generally of the District do not approve of it, as they say that so important an office should not be given to him. The lawyers are very much disgusted over it, and one of the District judges said that Douglass was entirely unfit for such a position; that it required very fine business capacities in which he was entirely deficient, as shown by his miserable management of the affairs of the Freedmen's Bank.

When the name of Douglass was first suggested for the marshaling it was thought that one of his duties would be to attend at the presidential levees and receptions, and introduce the guests. A confidential friend of President Hayes remarked, "Do you think the President will have a nigger to introduce people to his wife?" Afterwards it was found that this was not necessarily a part of the official duties of the marshal, as it was mentioned that for several years Gen. Babcock and others of the immediate household of the President had acted as grand high chamberlains. It was therefore understood that Douglass is to have no connection with the White House.

The members of the bar make no secret of the fact that they are opposed to the nomination, and that they intend to use every means in their power to defeat his confirmation. A committee, representing the Bar Association, will ask the committee on the District of Columbia to give them an opportunity to express their objections to the confirmation. It is understood that Mr. Geo. W. Phillips, who has been the deputy marshal for the last quarter of a century, will not serve under Douglass under any consideration. It is said by some that Douglass will appoint Arthur Shephard, a brother of ex-Gov. A. R. Shephard as his chief deputy, the position now held by Mr. Phillips. With the exception of Mr. Shephard all of the deputy marshals, bailiffs of the court, &c., will, it is alleged, be colored men. Marshal Sharpe does not favor the appointment of Douglass as his successor.

When the Senate went into executive session yesterday the nomination of Douglass was referred to the committee on the District of Columbia. An effort was made to report it back favorably for immediate action, but this was objected to by Judge Merrimon, who was the only democratic member of the committee present. Most of the democratic Senators have expressed themselves very decidedly on the subject, and they are outspoken in condemnation of the appointment, which they declare is an insult to the white people of the District. They intend to call the yeas and nays on the question of his confirmation, and it is believed that very nearly if not all of them will vote against him. In consequence of this strong opposition against him his confirmation is not certain, but he believes that he will pull through.

A number of members of the bar called on Senator Dorsey, chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia, and protested against a favorable report on the White House and requested President Hayes to withdraw the nomination which he declined to do unless at the motion of Douglass himself. Bruce, the colored Senator from Mississippi, who resides with Douglass, urges him to stick. The marshaling is said to be worth about ten thousand dollars.

An examination of the cables of the Niagara suspension bridge has been made and some of the weak points in the structure have been revealed. The cables at each end of the bridge, before they are anchored in pits are divided into several strands, each strand numbering 520 wires and terminating in a "collar," which is fastened to the anchor bar. On examining those strands it was found that nine of the wires on the underside of the "collar" had corroded and rotted. These, it is said, can easily be replaced by splicing. One piece of the corroded wire about three feet in length has been removed, and it was found capable of sustaining 1,350 pounds, and drew down to half its size before parting. None of the wires on the bridge have been removed for elongation, and when a weight is removed from the bridge return to their normal condition with the natural spring.

The number of lost objects found and brought to the chief officer of police in Paris increases year by year. Between January 1 and December 31, 1876, 4,222 articles were thus brought in. They are kept for a year, and then, if unclaimed, given to the finders. It is very desirable to have a place to which to take an article found, or to know where to go and look when you lose one.

Baltimore Annual Conference M. E. Church South.

CONCLUSION OF YESTERDAY'S SESSION.

It was resolved to hold the next meeting of the Conference in Baltimore.

Rev. C. K. Marshall, of Mississippi, was introduced to the Conference.

Bishop Dorsett took leave of the Conference, and thanked them for the kindness and courtesy shown him during his visit. He also bade adieu to the President, Bishop Kavanaugh.

Bishop Kavanaugh replied, thanking Bishop Dorsett for his valuable assistance.

Rev. Samuel Kepler offered resolutions of thanks to Bishop Dorsett. Carried unanimously by a rising vote.

At the suggestion of Rev. John Landstreet, a collection was taken up for Rev. Mr. Grandin, agent of the Tract Society, which amounted to \$50.50.

Resolutions of thanks to the citizens of Alexandria for their hospitality during the session of the Conference were adopted by a rising vote. Also to the railroad and steamboat companies.

Rev. G. G. Brooke moved that the first Fridays in May and October be observed as days of fasting and prayer for the revival of the work. Carried.

Rev. W. H. Wilson offered a resolution of thanks to Bishop Kavanaugh, which was unanimously adopted.

The Bishop returned his thanks for the compliment.

A collection (\$22.54) was taken up and donated to the sexton.

At 6:45 p. m. the Conference adjourned, and the appointments, as heretofore published, were read. Religious exercises then closed the 93d session of the Conference.

A VERY MEAN SWINDLER.—The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of Monday says:—

"United States Detective McDonald, of the Post Office Department, on Saturday last obtained a warrant for the arrest of Thomas W. Thompson, a young man residing at Westfield, Chautauque county, charging him with using the U. S. mails to fraudulently obtain money from various parties. The prisoner, who he acknowledged his guilt, was brought to this city yesterday and lodged in jail. It is stated that Thompson, who is a telegraph operator, has been writing to relatives of parties killed in the Ashabula disaster, stating that certain property from the wreck—gold watches, jewelry, &c.—was in his possession, and in consideration of a sum of money to pay expenses, he would forward the articles. He signed himself 'Victor Bennett,' and directed answers to be sent to a female at Oberlin, Ohio. His plan, it is alleged, was to drop these letters into a postal car en route, so that the post office officials would not know where they came from. This morning Thompson was taken before Commissioner Seargeant and arraigned, when he pleaded guilty. The Commissioner would not accept this plea, until the prisoner had had an opportunity to confer with counsel, and, as an examination was necessary in any event, he entered a plea of not guilty. Thompson was sent back to jail, and the examination will take place on Friday morning next."

UNDER THE HAMMER.—In a few days the well-known "Washington Club" House on New York avenue will be sold under the hammer to satisfy a mortgage held by one of the large Eastern Life Insurance Companies. The "Washington Club" was organized about six years ago by a number of those prominently connected with the late board of public works of the District of Columbia. Whether justly or otherwise, it was denominated the "ring" club. Included among its leading members were the men who controlled the board of public works, the big contractors of those days, and the Grant officials like Babcock, and the rest who were mixed up with them. In those palmy days the Washington Club flourished like a green bay tree, but its glory has long since departed, its spacious apartments are deserted, and in a few days it will be a thing of the past.

MESSAGE OF THE MAYOR OF RICHMOND.

The annual message of Mayor Carrington, of Richmond, Va., sent to the City Council on Tuesday, gives an encouraging exhibit of the prosperity of that city. The message states that the population of Richmond has increased from 55,000 in 1870 to 75,000 at the close of 1876, and that since the panic of 1873 at least 1,000 new houses have been erected to accommodate new citizens and give room for new enterprises. Much of the trade lost during the war is being brought back, and manufacturing enterprises, so badly crippled by the panic, are again looking up. The finances of the city are in excellent condition, and its 8 per cent. bonds command \$116, and its 6 per cent. bonds sell at par value of \$100. For the present year the rate of taxation will be reduced.

DR. EUGENE CROWELL, an ardent Spiritualist, has been investigating the charge that his religion is particularly conducive to insanity. He sent a letter of inquiry to every insane asylum in the United States. In 58 institutions from which he received answers there were 23,328 patients, of whom 412 were reported insane from religious excitement, 59 of these being attributable to Spiritualism. These figures show that more Spiritualists, in proportion to their numbers, become insane than do persons who are deranged by other religions; but the total number is not alarmingly great.

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISE. A new cotton manufacturing company has been organized at Augusta, Ga., with a capital of \$150,000. The mill begins with 10,000 spindles, which will be increased to 50,000 as the times require. The stock was promptly subscribed, machinery secured and measures taken to have the mill completed within four months. Most of the capital was subscribed by Massachusetts manufacturers, one of whom is president of the new company.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SENATORSHIP.—Alluding to the action of the republican caucus of the Pennsylvania Legislature in nominating Mr. Don Cameron for the Senatorship, the Philadelphia Press declares that "long and patient submission has been followed by intense popular resentment and resistance; and even if the republican party goes to pieces under this new effort to prolong a most offensive domination, the people will surely bring to account the men who are deliberately assisting it in the face of the loud echo of the will of their constituents."

AN EX-PRESIDENT'S GRANDSON.—A paper printed in Covington, Ky., says—William H. Harrison, grandson of ex-President Harrison, who attacked and cruelly wounded Miss Moor, and of Boone county, some time ago, was sent to the asylum at Lexington, as insane, has been cured and released. Since his release Harrison has become the husband of a Miss McIntyre, of Cleves, Ohio. He has disposed of his farm at North Bend. The troubles arising from debts on this, unsettled his mind.

CALIFORNIA BRANDY.—Hitherto California has lost half a million of dollars yearly by inability to make brandy and pay duty in season. As a rule, brandy is stored for three years before it is ripe for sale or for use. Congress has just passed a law giving three years' credit on the home tax of ninety cents a gallon. This will double the make for 1877, and thereafter quickly quadruple it.

Four Chicanos were murdered in Butte county, Cal., Wednesday night, by a gang of white men.

Foreign News.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Times is persuaded that peace between Turkey and Montenegro will soon be followed by Russian disarmament. The Montenegrians, however, it is said, consider their demands not only as justified by their military successes, but as moderate, and show no disposition whatever to abate their pretensions. A Berlin correspondent makes the announcement that Prince Bismarck, to put an end to the present uncertainty, has so far deviated from his usual course as to declare in favor of the Russian propositions, even before the reception of Austria's final reply. This is regarded as an assurance that the vindication of Christian rights is considered a necessity in Germany, as well as in Russia. It is further remarked that any opposition which may now come from England will not matter much, and that her proposition for a year's respite may be considered as having fallen to the ground. The London Standard makes the official announcement that Mr. Elliott will shortly resume his duties as Ambassador at Constantinople, and that his return will probably be followed by that of the Ministers of the other Great Powers.

In his late speeches in the German Parliament Bismarck has alluded with much bitterness to the needless antagonism which he is forced to encounter and the insufficient support he receives from other Ministers, adding that his health was giving way under the pressure. A pointed allusion in the same connection to the Chief of Admiralty has caused the resignation of that officer. The complaints of the Minister appear to have had but little effect, as on Wednesday the Reichstag defeated by a majority of ten the Government's proposition to increase the expenses of the Chancellor's office \$7,500 for additional salary of the German Ambassador at London.

Virginia News.

The State Senate has agreed to the House amendments giving a lien to all railroad employees on the gross receipts of such companies. The House amendments give the same lien to all furnishers of coal, railroad iron, steam engines and furnishers of such other material as may be necessary for the running of trains.

The State Senate has passed a bill proposing that the Legislature elect a railroad commissioner to watch the railroads and see that they regard the law. It is believed that the granger element will be strong enough to pass it through the House.

Rev. Dr. Montgomery has resigned the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Lynchburg. It is said he has been elected secretary of the State Mission Board of Tennessee.

The residence of Dr. E. H. Smith, the father of Hon. J. A. Smith, in Dinwiddie county, was burned on Monday morning.

The late Dr. Wellons is to have a monument erected to him at Suffolk by his numerous friends in Virginia and North Carolina.

It is rumored in Norfolk that Col. William Lamb, the hero of Fort Fisher, has been offered the postoffice in that city.

The President—The South's Attitude.

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette:

The Southern people have shown their usual good sense in a prompt recognition of the unquestionable validity of President Hayes' title to his office. The highest law-making power in this land, by an overwhelming majority, put him in his place, and there's an end of it, so far as title is concerned. The South's attitude towards this high functionary is another question, and one of overshadowing importance, and we now propose to discuss it.

Mr. Hayes' Southern policy, as we understand it, in the short time which has elapsed since his inauguration, has been very gratifying; so much so as to cause a flutter at the South, and to induce a certain ardent imagination to rush into prophecy, and to predicate a sudden thaw and a consequent overwhelming torrent of gushing affection. But let us address ourselves to the real situation.

Unquestionably the great majority of the Southern people are worn out with political strife, and would gladly welcome a period of quiet cessation therefrom. And their best interests loudly demand such a quiet breathing time. A profound sense of this necessity in their affairs is at the bottom of the glad acclaim with which they hail the President's policy. He understands this as well as they do. Let us meet him as business men meet each other. He can't and won't object. He offers us his powerful influence in bringing about a total obliteration of the scars left by civil war. As far as he can give it, he offers us Home Rule—a total exemption from the government of the carpet-bagger. To the extent of his constitutional authority he offers to promote our material interests, to extend a helping hand to the development of internal improvements and internal resources. Thoroughly conscious that the prosperity of the whole country and the consequent success of his Administration is wrapped up in the well-being of the enormously producing States of the South, he is almost as anxious for Southern progress as we are ourselves. This is what he offers. To return he asks that we give this beneficial Southern policy, as long as he continues it, a cordial support—support from our public men; support from our press; support at our firesides; support in our hearts. He does not ask that we give him or his party our votes in return. To require this would be a very serious insult to the Southern people, which Mr. Hayes, who is a gentleman, is very far from offering them. He leaves the question of voting to the intelligence, to the patriotism, and to the enlightened self-interest of the individual voter. Such, in effect, would be the understanding on both sides, and we greatly mistake the Southern people, who are not fools, if they do not instantly strike hands with the President.

And now, if we might be permitted to breathe a suggestion in such an elevated atmosphere, we would intimate that it would be of service to both parties—to Mr. Hayes and to the Southern people—if he would follow the example of some of the earlier Presidents in freely visiting the South and seeing its people for himself. He would be heartily welcomed. He could thus best ascertain their situation. His immediate predecessor, though often invited, would never set foot in our country from Virginia to Florida, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, though our murmuring waters sounded nightly in his ears; though our blue hills broke daily upon his vision in silent protest against such ill-advised neglect. We are confident that President Hayes will revoke this much of his predecessor's policy. He will find that though apparently a small point, it is one that touches the hearts and the sensibilities of this people.

CIVIS.

NEW YORK, March 16.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: A dispatch has been sent by Nicholls to Randall Gibson, member of Congress from New Orleans, saying:—"I am willing to guarantee, and do guarantee, that if the troops be withdrawn the St. Louis (State House) hotel will not be taken by force, and no disturbance will take place. Mr. Everts last night said there would be no necessity for holding an extra session of Congress, as the difficulty about the army appropriation could be tidied over until next December. Another dispatch says Secretary Sherman is understood to have come to the conclusion that it will not be prudent to get along till December without appropriations for the army."

Telegraphic Summary.

The committee appointed at the mass meeting of the unemployed mechanics and laborers of Scranton, Pa., for the purpose of obtaining relief for the starving poor, waited on the Mayor yesterday, to ask his co-operation. The Mayor pledged himself to use his best efforts in their behalf, and assured them that assistance would be granted without delay. A meeting of the business men will be held this evening to form relief committees.

A Chicago dispatch says: U. S. Consul Sioner Hayne had before him Charles Finkler, of the firm of Wm. Finkler & Sons, importers of Italian cloths and velvets, of New York, charged with undervaluing their importations at the rate of 25 per cent, and upward. The government has lost \$15,000 to \$20,000 in their operations.

At a meeting of the bondholders of the recognized debt of North Carolina held in New York yesterday, a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of three to confer with the North Carolina commissioners. The chairman will announce the committee at a future day.

A fire broke out last night at midnight in the Cokman building, on Hanover street adjoining the American House, Boston. The loss on the building is \$10,000. The proprietor of the American House died of heart disease, superinduced by the excitement of the fire.

Four negroes were hung in Aiken, South Carolina, to day for the murder of two Germans named Hoesman and Pettman, who were placed in November last. Ten thousand persons witnessed the execution.

The two Larges (father and son) who perished in the fire at Benning's station, near Washington, were from Lambertville, N. J. The son was deaf and dumb.

A Pottstown, Pa., dispatch says: Wm. R. Rutter, the defaulting cashier of the National Bank of Pottstown, who embezzled \$15,000 of the bank's funds has escaped.

The outfit for building defensive rail stations every fifteen miles along the route from Bismarck, Dakota Territory, to Black Hills left Bismarck to day.

Professor S. C. Bartlett, of Chicago, has accepted the presidency of Da month College, and will assume the duties about the 15th of May.

The furniture factory of T. M. D. Patten and Co., and an adjoining saloon in Athens, Ohio, were burned this morning. Loss \$20,000.

The Governor of New York has succeeded in getting the name of General Maxwell, the Superintendent of Public Works, removed from the list of eligibles for the office.

Peter B. Sweeney, of Laramie, returned to this country yesterday on the steamer Labrador, from Havre.

State Debt.

A dispatch from New York, dated yesterday, says:

No day has yet been appointed for a meeting with the Virginia representatives of the committee of the State debt, and it is feared that when the subject is approached there will be found many difficulties in the way of compromise adjustments. For instance, there are the nearly million of consolidated bonds, the coupons on which are receivable for taxes, and which there is no way of bringing into any compromise, as the law regarding them has been made last by the Supreme Court. Then there are the fifteen and a quarter million of bonds apporportioned for the sale of the State, which latter virtually repudiate to the extent of \$1,000,000, or nearly the whole. West Virginia claims that she is only liable for the cost of the internal improvements in that part of the State, and she is not willing to assume over \$1,000,000 of indebtedness for the same. \$15,000,000 of bonds by Old Virginia amount to \$21,000,000, and these include \$9,250,000 of which are known as the "Peelers," or second series. When the Commonwealth ceased paying interest on this she was paying 4 per cent, on two-thirds of the whole debt, lasting over 20 years. West Virginia, and she is now in default for over 20 years. The whole debt question in the Dominion is badly mixed, and will require little patience and consideration to straighten it out to the satisfaction of all, if indeed such thing is possible.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, MARCH 15.
Sun rises..... 6 9 Moon sets..... 12 12
Sun sets..... 6 8 High water..... 10 10